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Benefits Obtained From a FOQA Program

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Data Monitoring in Europe

- Data monitoring programs have been implemented in major European airlines (BA, AF, KL, TAP, etc) for several decades.
- Most programs include some kind of crew feedback.
- Cockpit crew unions are involved in program implementation.



Data Monitoring at Air France

- 1974: Union agreement signature leading to first implementation of systematic flight data monitoring.
- Today: all airplanes (225) have monitoring equipment (QAR, DAR or EQAR).
- Figures for 1978 : 500 tapes/optical disks processed each week, 220 000 legs have been analyzed (78 % of all legs flown).

Data Monitoring at Air France

- Agreement with cockpit crew unions :
 - confidentiality,
 - conditional immunity,
 - FOQA safety committee analysing most significant events, involving unions representatives, meeting every 2 months,
 - crew feedback system (through written reports and/or interviews),
 - FOQA bulletin distributed to cockpit crews.

External Relationships

- Relationship with authorities (DGAC): general information, FOQA committee annual report (no information related to specific events).
- Relationships with alliance and partner airlines:
 - general exchange of information about FOQA implementation,
 - some partner airlines use AF ground analysis system on a commercial basis.

Ground analysis system

- The current system has been developed internally. Need for a new system for :
 - increased capacity for electro-optical disks processing,
 - better productivity (for analysis).
- A new system (SFIM) is on order, delivery fall 2000.

Why does Air France conduct a FOQA program?

- Operational risk management is the driving motivation.
- Additional benefits:
 - maintenance (engine and A/C performance monitoring, troubleshooting),
 - cost control (check of ATC enroute fees, fuel monitoring).

FOQA and flight safety management

- FOQA has the potential to give reliable information in terms of events visibility.
- Crew feedback is still essential to understand factors leading to operational errors and deviation.
- FOQA is unable to detect some safety related events (ex. : runway incursions).

FOQA events

- FOQA is very efficient at detecting events related to landing accidents such as:
 - non stabilized approaches, (detected by IAS, bank angle, rate of descent, localizer and glide slope deviations, flaps setting, etc),
 - excessive touchdown distance,
 - excessive pitch attitude at touchdown,
 - dual flight controls inputs (on Airbus A320, A340 family).

FOQA events

- FOQA may detect some events related to potential CFIT, midair collisions and losses of control in flight, such as:
 - GPWS/EGPWS warnings and alarms,
 - TCAS events,
 - altitude deviations,
 - low speeds (stick-shaker),
 - low approaches,
 - CAS above 250 kt at low altitudes.



Outcomes from FOQA : statistics

- Trend analysis (ex.: rushed approaches) per fleet and airports.
- Assessment of safety related measures effectivity (ex.: 250 kt at low altitudes).
- Alerts on problems related to particular airports (ex. : SFO, MRS) or fleets.
- Specific analysis linked to incident investigations.

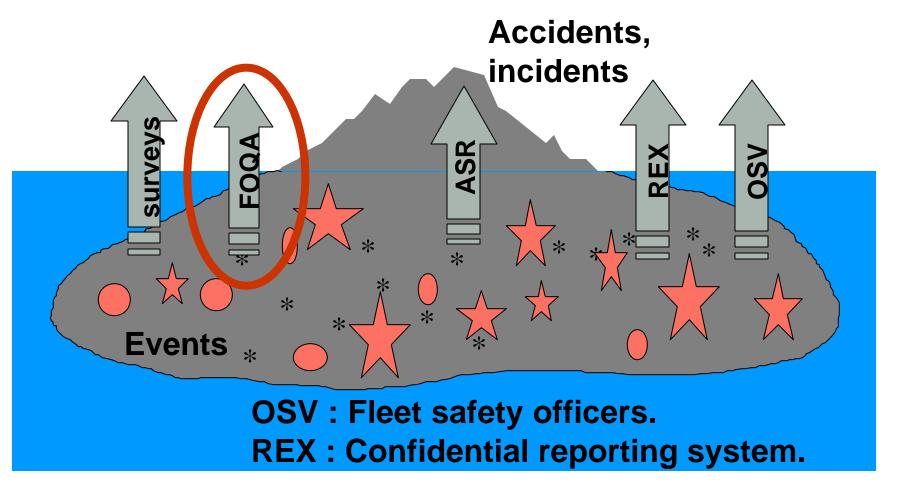


Outcomes from FOQA : selected events analysis

- Selected events are analysed by the FOQA safety committee.
- Analysis (including crew feedback) leads to <u>corrective actions</u> (procedures, training, documentation, etc).
- Publications: FOQA bulletin, case studies for CRM training courses.



FOQA: one component of a multiple channel feedback system



FOQA and other feedback channels

- The combined use of FOQA with other channels is very efficient:
 - Better events visibility by cross detection (reporting and monitoring),
 - FOQA adds «hard» data to crew reports,
 - Information may be used to improve events detection by FOQA.



A selected example : TCAS resolution advisories

- TCAS RA are detected by FOQA using TCAS data: evaluation of crew reporting.
- FOQA gives quantitative data about crew response to RA: training improvement.
- Altitude excursions following RA should be detected: improvement of FOQA software detecting altitude excursions.



Sharing FOQA data

- Data about generic events such as detection algorithms.
- Qualitative data: airports where rushed approaches occur more often, specific problems related to some fleets.
- Sharing information about corrective actions and their efficiencies.



Sharing FOQA data

 Formal sharing of data about isolated events may be difficult due to anonymity.
Data exchange protocols require the involvement of cockpit crew unions.